

## THE SCENT OF A FLOWER.

The scent of a flower is a wonderful thing! It plays round the heart like the zephyrs of spring. So subtle, so soft, so relative its power. No monarchy rules like the scent of a flower. Some odors so blend with past happier years they move us like melodies breathing through time. For they bring back the faces and forms that are cold. And walk in the wildwood 'mid sunsets of gold. A fragrance exhales from a flower that I know, Dear pledge of a love in the sweet long ago. When tastes were more simple, and purer our pleasures. And gifts of fresh blossoms were holier treasures. One eve when the dew on the leaves glittered bright. He proffered the prize with a tender "Good-night." And my spirit flew faint with ecstatic emotion. For I felt in that flower lay a lifetime devotion. He is gone; yet the scent of that delicate flower still holds me with all the old passionate power. And my sick heart would be down in despair But that mercy divine melts my sorrow in prayer. "Consider the lilies!" Lord, grant us to be By the field and the garden brought nearer to Thee. To read in sweet blossoms Thy goodness and power. And an infinite love in the scent of the flower. —The Quiver.

## SHE WON'T LOVE HIM.

A little while my love and I, Before the morning of the day, Five years since I wrote you a ballad, And crooned it to you and me, Before the day, beneath the May, My love, who loved me then, and I. For long years now my love and I, I tread the paths to varied ends: We roam times and seasons, and we say The trivial things of every day. And meet as comrades, meet as friends, My love, who loved me once, and I. But never more my love and I, Will wander forth, a pair, together, Oring the roses we used to sing. In springtime, in the cloudless weather, Some chord is mute that used to ring. Some word is lost that used to say, Among the May, before the day, My love, who loves me not, and I. —London World.

## MRS. PEASLEE'S NEIGHBOR.

"An old bachelor! It's just too bad," cried Miss Jane Peaslee, excitedly. "I never could abide old bachelors, and here one of 'em's gone and moved in right next door. He's got a great, horrid dog, too. I'll warrant he'll be the plague of our lives!" "Mebbe not, Jane," mildly expostulated her sister, Mrs. Webb. "Old bachelors ain't apt to be troublesome, generally." "Him! I mean the dog," snapped Miss Jane. "Of course he'll be running over here, tormenting the cat and digging holes in the flower beds next summer for a cool place to lie in, or a chasing the 'hens' and stealing the eggs when they've made nests in the weeds. But I won't put up with it, and I shall tell him so plump the very first chance I get." "The dog, Jane?" "The dog! Of course not. I mean the crusty, crabbed old bachelor himself." "Oh, Jane! You don't think he would steal eggs and make holes in the flower beds, do you?" "Fiddsticks! Ain't you got no sense at all, Melaney? A body might as well talk to a clothes press as I! I said the dog would steal the eggs, and I shouldn't put up with it, and I should tell the old bachelor so, too. Now do you understand? An' so I will! I'll take the broomstick to him, too. See if I don't," she concluded, emphatically. Miss Jane and her sister owned the little cottage in which they lived, which was about all they did own, and managed to eke out a living by doing plain sewing, dressmaking, anything of the kind they could get to. "There's the gate open and Sam Pickles' old bell-dog a tramping round in the truck patch, of course," and snatching up a sun-bonnet she dashed out to put a summary stop to the old bell-dog's depredations among her "garden truck." Mean while the old bachelor next door was taking a survey of the situation. "Two women folks, and one of them an old maid, I'll bet a peck of knife. The other looks like she might be a widow, from all this dressing in black. Thunder! What did I see move in here for? Paixidix month's rent, too! Confound it all a man ain't safe anywhere hardly these days. Of course they'll both be a-setting their caps to catch me, but I won't be caught! I'll keep out of their way as much as possible, and even if I meet one of 'em face to face I'll look another way. If they keep a parcel of old hens, too. If any of 'em come a-scratching about here I'll set the dog on 'em, sure. I ain't to be pestered by old maids or their hens, either. I've hired a servant a-purpose to keep out of their clutches, and I ain't a-going to be took in by the smartest woman that ever lived!" He was by no means the crusty, crabbed old bachelor Miss Jane had declared him to be, but a rather fine-looking man, with pleasant, dark eyes, and only a few threads of silver shining in his abundant brown hair. Moreover, his canine follower was not a "great horrid" dog, but a very curly and frolicsome Newfoundland puppy.

"There's that dog a-worryin' the chickens again," screamed Miss Jane one morning, and, snatching up the broom, she hurriedly gave chase. Finding himself pursued, the puppy at once released the leghorn rooster's tail, which he had been playfully shaking to the great disgust of its owner, and with a bark of delight seized the edge of Miss Jane's horsepump petticoat which showed beneath the rim of her dress, and shook it energetically. The outraged Miss Peaslee in the meantime beat right and left with her broom, mistaking the culprit at each lick, however, until thoroughly exhausted she dropped her weapon on the ground, whereupon Curly immediately seized it and scampered off with all his might. Over the neat, gravelly walk, over the tidy border of blackberry lilies and iris, vermillion, round and round he whirled, dexterously avoiding the danger of Miss Jane's last heaped bonaparte, the big gray cat, leisurely taking his morning walk. Whereupon he at once dropped the broom and gave chase to the cat. Bonaparte, up a tree in great terror, and Miss Peaslee, reliving the demoralized broom, made a sudden sortie on the dog. Curly, however, discovering this rear attack in the nick of time, settled swiftly across the yard and through the fence to his master's domain, where he immediately unearthed a half-knawn bone from its hiding place and proceeded to devour it therewith. "You had a real nice play with him, didn't you?" said Melaney, complacently, looking up as her sister made her appearance. "Play! The vicious beast chawed the broom to pieces an' tore my skirts half off o' me, if you call that play," snarled Miss Jane wrathfully. "Jane! Jane! What on earth is this that dog's been a-shakin' an' wallopin' round in dust?" cried Melaney a few days later. The dog was growling and shaking some dark object fearfully. After a desperate struggle the sisters succeeded in rescuing all that remained of—a

cost. A man's coat, of fine, heavy, dark cloth, hopelessly mutilated by the teeth and claws of the frolicsome puppy. "Dear me, it's plum ruined!" cried Melaney. "It must belong to the old bachelor, and the dog has stole it!" And she surveyed it regretfully, holding it up by the tails. "But—what's that?" "That?" was something that had dropped out of one of the pockets. Jane seized it quickly. It was a letter. "Why, Melaney!" she cried, breathlessly, "it's directed to me!" And Jane opened it and read: "My Dear Miss Peaslee: I never popped the question in my life before, so I don't know the proper way. But if you are willing to be my wife just say so, an' I'll be the happiest man in Honey Lick Hollow." "OALVIN CURRIER, JR." "Jane, Jane, don't faint!" cried Melaney, alarmed, as her sister grew first pale and then red. "I ain't goin' to faint," declared Jane, stoutly. "But look, Melaney; this letter is dated five years ago, when we lived over to the hollow. What on earth does it mean?" "Give it to me," said Melaney, promptly. "I'll soon find out what it means. I'll take the coat home, too, seein' the dog's left it in one hand." In less than fifteen minutes thereafter the old bachelor, hatless and coatless, ran frantically through the gate, never stopping till he found himself in the presence of Miss Peaslee. "Jane, Jane," he cried with breathless eagerness. "I've come for my answer. Five years since I writ that letter, an' I thought I'd posted it, when there it was hid in the lining of my coat all the time. But you haven't said yet whether you'd have me or not." "Somehow or other Miss Jane forgot her due like a good folks in general, and old bachelors in particular, and said she would." "We ought to be thankful to that dog," said Melaney, with tears in her eyes, when she heard how it was all settled, and, indeed, Melaney had no reason to complain of his treatment thereafter.—Helen W. Clark, in St. Louis Magazine.

## The Silver Question.

In Mr. Reeve's rejoinder to my article on the silver question, he made assertions with a fearlessness that seemed inconsistent with mere guessing, so I thought it prudent to investigate the subject still further before making any reply, but investigation leads me to more pronounced opinions at variance with those he advocates. He says: "Mr. Old Style speaks of the demoralizing of silver by Congress. That has never been done, and it is not in the power of Congress or of any other authority to demoralize it—only the common consent of Nations can do that." It seems to me that the gentleman is begging the question, and getting on his knees to do it. The term "demoralize" is in general use, and is generally accepted as meaning the abolition of the legal tender qualities of any medium of exchange. It is this quality that makes money of gold and silver. If Congress decrees that either shall not be a legal tender, it becomes a commodity, and not money. A silver spoon is not money; neither is a gold watch—it is the law that makes money. It is only a legal existence. Such abolition of its legal tender qualities would not destroy its value as a commodity, but would reduce its value as money. As was shown in 1873. Prior to the demonetization of silver by the United States and Germany, it was at a premium over gold. The action of these two Governments caused it to decline in value, relative to gold; yet the general fall in prices prevented its depreciation relative to commodities, labor and all property other than bonds and other obligations payable in gold. Another point upon which Mr. Reeve relies to sustain his position is that gold always has and always will dominate the market. Unfortunately for his argument he is depending on mere assertion. At the very time the law restoring silver was passed in this country, of the commercial populations of the world there were over 100,000,000 more people had silver alone as their standard of value and transacted all their business upon it as specie. The gentleman made his assertion without consulting the facts. I will therefore dismiss this point and turn to his other arguments. It is not my purpose to defend those provisions of the silver coinage law which required the Government to increase its interest-bearing debt to enable it to purchase the vast quantity of silver bullion required by this law. I believe these provisions were made at the instigation of the silver barons and bondholders—the one class seeking a market for its products, the other seeking to perpetuate the national debt. But I do not understand how any thinking man can regard these provisions, however odious, sufficient to vitiate the commendable portions of the law and even taint the coin itself. I do not believe the gentleman would permit a matter so foreign to weaken his respect for gold. He would readily distinguish between the good and bad provisions of the law. He would discover that the proper thing to do would be to repeal the objectionable parts, leaving the remainder to stand. This is what should be done with the law that restored silver to its time honored position as a legal standard. Silver money is odious to those who would make money scarce, and thereby enhance its value. They well know that the value of each unit of money depends, primarily, upon the number of them in circulation, and that property and labor decrease in value as the value of money increases. A shrinking volume of money and falling prices always have had and always must have a tendency to concentrate wealth, to enrich the few and to impoverish and degrade the many. If the business of the world is to be based on the metal to money, the production of either of the metals would be entirely insignificant. If either was demonetized throughout the world it would increase the demand and consequently the value of the other. The increase of the world in population, wealth and commerce is still continuing; the stock of metallic money will become inadequate unless their production increases in a corresponding ratio, and still more sudden and greatly inadequate if it should be reduced by the demonetization of either of the precious metals. According to Professor Jevons money increased in value 145 per cent. between the years 1809 and 1849, caused by diminished productions of the metals. After the discovery of gold in California and Australia, it fell in value 15 per cent., but has since risen as high as in 1809. It is of the highest importance that the relative value of money and all other things should be preserved with as little disturbance as possible. The people are much more interested in the stability of prices of commodities and unchanging terms and conditions of contracts, than in juggling with different kinds of money, for the small premium which it may be possible to obtain occasionally for the one over the other. The highest development of a Nation depends largely upon

steadiness in the value of its money. While the value of money is increasing the value of each dollar is increasing in corresponding ratio, and property is falling in price. Those who have contracted to pay money find it constantly becoming more difficult to meet their engagements. Productive enterprises are discouraged and crippled, because the cost of producing to-day will not be covered by the prices obtainable to-morrow. Trade becomes sluggish because those who have money will not part with it beyond necessary requirements, for the reason that money alone is increasing in value, while everything else is declining in price. It is natural for men to cling to whatever is rising in value and to decline to invest in things falling in price. Falling prices and high profits, and it is only the expectation of gain which stimulates the investment of capital in business enterprises, inadequate employment is found for labor, and those who are employed can only be so upon the condition of diminished wages—hence labor strikes arise. It is falling prices that rob labor of employment and precipitates a conflict between it and money capital, and it also renders the contest an unequal one, giving capital a decisive advantage, because, even unemployed money under these conditions increases in value by the mere lapse of time, while the laborer grows poorer, and is coerced by his necessities to submit to whatever exactions may be imposed. The single gold standard means demonetization of silver, and that means a scanty supply of metallic money and a corresponding increase in the volume of paper money convertible into coin. It means an increase in the value of money, or in its purchasing power, to twice or three times its present value, or what is the same thing a reduction in the wages of labor and the value of property to one-half or one-third of the present value. It is falling prices that rob labor of employment and precipitates a conflict between it and money capital, and it also renders the contest an unequal one, giving capital a decisive advantage, because, even unemployed money under these conditions increases in value by the mere lapse of time, while the laborer grows poorer, and is coerced by his necessities to submit to whatever exactions may be imposed. The single gold standard means demonetization of silver, and that means a scanty supply of metallic money and a corresponding increase in the volume of paper money convertible into coin. It means an increase in the value of money, or in its purchasing power, to twice or three times its present value, or what is the same thing a reduction in the wages of labor and the value of property to one-half or one-third of the present value. It is falling prices that rob labor of employment and precipitates a conflict between it and money capital, and it also renders the contest an unequal one, giving capital a decisive advantage, because, even unemployed money under these conditions increases in value by the mere lapse of time, while the laborer grows poorer, and is coerced by his necessities to submit to whatever exactions may be imposed.

Senator Voorhees, in one of his great speeches on this question, said: "The worst effect, however economically considered, of falling prices is not upon existing property nor upon debtors, but upon laborers, whom it deprives of employment and consigns to poverty, upon society, which it debars of that vast sum of wealth which resides potentially in the vigorous arms of the idle workman. A shrinking volume of money transfers existing property unjustly and causes concentration and diminution of wealth." Again he says: "In the entire catalogue of crime against human society not one can be found so awful in all its consequences, both immediate and remote, as a government commits when it deliberately destroys the money of its own citizens."

Leon Faucher, in his *Researches upon Gold and Silver*, says: "If all the nations of Europe adopted the system of Great Britain, the price of gold would be raised beyond measure, and we should see produced in Europe a result lamentable enough." In 1869 Mr. Wronowski said before a French Monetary Commission: "If by a stroke of the pen they suppress one of these metals in the monetary service, they double the demand for the other metal, to the ruin of all creditors."

Baron Rothschild, at the same convention, said: "The suppression of silver would amount to a wholesale destruction of values without any compensation." These men are known the world over as great financiers, possessing "business brains" equal to any whom the gentleman can produce. Our ablest statesmen also held this view. In 1791, Alexander Hamilton said: "To suppress the use of either of the metals as money is to a ridge the quantity of circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scanty circulation."

Jefferson in a letter to Hamilton (1792) said: "I concur with you that the unit must stand on both metals." R. M. T. Hunter, in a report (1852) to the United States Senate, said: "The mischief would be great, indeed, if all the world were to adopt but one of the precious metals as the standard of value." But Mr. Reeve does not seem to have a very high opinion of the judgment of our Republican and Democratic statesmen who hold these views, so I will quote from English authority of the best "business" brand. The Westminster Review (Jan. 1876) said: "One of the things involved we hold to be the probable appreciation of gold; in other words, an increase of its purchasing power; and that consequently, unless fresh discoveries are made, prices have since their highest for many a long day, and that debts contracted in gold will by reason of this movement tend to oppress heavily on the borrowers, and that it will be well if this process does not become so intolerable as to suggest by way of solution something like universal repudiation."

The President of the Liverpool, England, Chamber of Commerce said in 1878: "It will practically beggar all Nations that have borrowed in silver and have to pay in gold. No doubt, if such a state of things were to happen, some countries would have to pass into liquidation and make a compromise with their creditors, and ultimately matters would settle down, leaving the remainder to stand. This is what should be done with the law that restored silver to its time honored position as a legal standard. Silver money is odious to those who would make money scarce, and thereby enhance its value. They well know that the value of each unit of money depends, primarily, upon the number of them in circulation, and that property and labor decrease in value as the value of money increases. A shrinking volume of money and falling prices always have had and always must have a tendency to concentrate wealth, to enrich the few and to impoverish and degrade the many. If the business of the world is to be based on the metal to money, the production of either of the metals would be entirely insignificant. If either was demonetized throughout the world it would increase the demand and consequently the value of the other. The increase of the world in population, wealth and commerce is still continuing; the stock of metallic money will become inadequate unless their production increases in a corresponding ratio, and still more sudden and greatly inadequate if it should be reduced by the demonetization of either of the precious metals. According to Professor Jevons money increased in value 145 per cent. between the years 1809 and 1849, caused by diminished productions of the metals. After the discovery of gold in California and Australia, it fell in value 15 per cent., but has since risen as high as in 1809. It is of the highest importance that the relative value of money and all other things should be preserved with as little disturbance as possible. The people are much more interested in the stability of prices of commodities and unchanging terms and conditions of contracts, than in juggling with different kinds of money, for the small premium which it may be possible to obtain occasionally for the one over the other. The highest development of a Nation depends largely upon

has his voice not been heard except in tones of derision against it? Other bills were introduced at irregular intervals, but without success, until 1873. The work was done so sneakily that a Senator declared that the enactment was as completely unknown to the people, and to four-fifths of Congress itself, as the presence of a burglar in the house at midnight to its sleeping inmates.

When the people compelled its restoration, these men of "business brains" set up the bowl of "hazard dollar," and concocted schemes to disfigure it, and drive it from existence. The law required its coinage and made it a legal tender. The bonds were payable in coin—gold and silver. The people had a right to expect the Government official, who had been honored by high trusts, would execute the law in good faith, but instead of paying out the silver coin they evaded the plain letter of the law, that they might retain the favor of the wealthy public creditors. S. B. Chittenden, on the floor of the House of Representatives, May 1879, boasted, as a bondholder, that "the United States never offered its creditors a dollar in silver in payment of one of its bonds or the interest thereon." In the same speech he affirmed that a majority of the American people were knaves and fools.

Mr. Chittenden expressed the sentiments and divulged the grounds of action of the authors of all the infamous financial legislation of the past twenty years. These men of "business" believed the American people were knaves and fools, that the knaves could be used by them to hoodwink and control the fools. They acted on this belief. Though the law and every principle of justice demanded that the silver money should be used in the payment of the public debt, we are denounced as knaves and fools by a pure-proud bigot, and informed that our officials, appointed to execute the will of the people as expressed by their laws, never offered a silver dollar to a bondholder. Yet these same officials have continually howled that more room must be provided to store the "hazard dollar," it was impossible to put them into circulation. Though elevated to honorable positions and receiving generous salaries from the people's treasury, their conduct warrants the conclusion that they were the tools of those who were doing all they could, through vicious legislation and official corruption, to rob the people of their just dues. This effort to adopt the single gold standard emanated, primarily, from the same source, and in the interest of the same class, and the purpose is to flitch from the many to give to the few. The people, though not so watchful as they should be, are neither knaves to be hoodwinked nor fools to be gulled by the sophistries of Snyklocks. That some good men, like my honorable opponent, Mr. Reeve will be led astray for a time is no proof that the whole Nation will again fall asleep while this work of spoliation goes on. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It is no less essential in securing justice in the management of our finances. My friend will learn that the people are awake, and will see to it that no further advantage be taken of their interests by any scheme to reduce our metallic basis of money. JONATHAN OLD STYLE.

Out of Tune. When the tones of a musical instrument become harsh and discordant, we say it is "out of tune." The same may be said of that far more wonderful and complicated piece of mechanism, the human structure, when it becomes disordered. Not only actual disease, but those far more common causes, overwork, mental anxiety, and fast living, may impair its vigor and activity. The best remedy for a partial collapse of the vital energies, from these or from other causes, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is at the same time an agreeable and mind cheering cordial, and the best possible invigorant in all cases of debility. It is an invincible stomachic and anti-bilious medicine, eradicates fever and ague, and prevents subsequent attacks. It remedies with certainty and thoroughness bowel and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatic troubles, neuralgia, and many other bodily ailments. It also counteracts influenza, which predisposes to disease.


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